The following measures have been taken to control the spread of the disease:—

(1) House-to-house survey to detect cases send for proper treatment of patients.

(2) Health education campaign intensified to create awareness among the people in improving personal hygiene.

(3) Dis-infection of all sources of drinking water supply.

(4) Propagation of use of oral Rehydration Salt.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases:

The scheme envisages teaching, training and research in the field of Sexually Transmitted Diseases. For the purpose, the Government has established (i) Regional Sexually Transmitted Diseases Teaching-cum-Training Centre for conducting training and orientation courses for the inservice medical and para medical personnel working in the district and periphery level at Calcutta, Delhi, Hyderabad, Madras and Nagpur.

(ii) Regional Sexually Transmitted Diseases Reference Laboratories at the above centres to (a) conduct orientation courses for the district and periphery level Laboratory technicians in performing the rountine and specific Lab. tests. (b) conduct interlaboratory evaluation of V.D.R.L. tests in which all the Medical College Hospitals Labs., district hospital labs., periphery level centres labs. etc. would participate in setting up of a uniform standard of doing the VDRL test throughout he region. (c) Conduct research work in the laboratory diagnosis of S.T.D.

(iii) Regional Survey-cum-Mobile S.T.L. Units have established at the above centres to look into the epidemiological aspects of the disease.

In addition, health education materials are also being produced for bringing about awareness amongst the general public about the seriousness of the disease, and community education through Posters, Pamphlets, Cinema slides, Newspaper advertisements, Radio spots, Video and T.V. spots.

The drugs used in the treatment of S.T.Ds are as follows:—

Syphilis: Aquous Benzathine pencillin G. Aquous procaine pencillin G. Erythromycin, Tetracycline.

Gonorrhoea: Aquous Procaine Pencillin G. Ampliciltin Tetracycline, Probenicid, Erythrontycin, Spectionomycin, Cephalosporin, corticosteroid Co-Trimovazole.

Chancrcid: Co-Trimvaxazole or with other Sulfonamide.

L.G.V.: Co-Trimoxazole, Tetracycline.

G.I.: Streptomycin, Tetracycline.

(c) to (g) Under Diarrhoeal Diseases Control Programme only Oral Rehydration Salts are being supplied to the States/U. Ts. Governments. No drugs are being supplied under S.T.D. Control Programme.

Central Drug Standard Control Organisation

939. SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Drug Cell has been instituted in the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) what system has been adopted to monitor and assess the reactions side and dangerous effects of drugs which are being marketed alone or in combinating with other drugs;

(d) the details of the dangerous affects that came to the notice of the cell about the use of drugs and drug

combinations alongwith the names; and

(e) what steps have been taken to withdraw those drugs from the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c) A sub-committee of the Drug Consultative Committee which is a statutory body under the provisions of the Drug and Cosmetics Act, has been constituted to monitor formulations including combinations marketed in the country from the angle of safety, efficiency and rationality.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare had already issued Notifications prohibiting manufacture and sale of 26 categories of drugs/drug combinations of which 9 categories of drugs/drug combinations were asked to be withdrawn on account of reported adverse reaction. The details of these 9 drugs are given in the enclosed Statement. (See below) The screening is a continuous process.

Statement

Details of nine Drugs withdrawn on Account of Reported Adverse Reactions

Name of the drug	Adverse effects
1. AMIDOPYRINE	Blood dyscrasia.
2. PHENACETIN	Adverse effect on Kidneys.
3. Topical preparations of Penicillin	Hypersensitive/allergic reactions.
4. Tetracycline liquid oral preparations.	Discolouration of teeth.
5. Oxytetracycline liquid oral preparations.	Do.
6. Demeclocycline liquid oral preparations	Do.
7. Practolol	Peritonitis.
8. Methaqualone	Drug abuse.
9. Methapyrelene	Potential carcinogenic in rats.

Sanitary Conditions of C G H.S Dispensary M. B Road Sectod I and IV, New Delhi

940. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the last year the CGHS Officers made surprise checks in various CGHS Hospitals/dispensaries in Delhi/New Delhi;

(b) if so, their observations regarding sanitation in respect of each of the CGHS dispensaries particularly the dispensaries in M. B. Road Sectors I and IV, New Delhi and actoin so far taken against the concerned staff; and

(c) what action Government propose to initiate to maintain good sanitary conditions in such health centres run by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Sir.